

# TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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## SQUARE UP AND START WITH CLEAN SLATE

WE HEAR continuously—not merely repeatedly—of our billion dollar trade balance. Wonder what it means? Is Europe shipping us a billion gold dollars this year in payment of the difference in the value of imports and exports? If so, where is that billion dollars? Before the war there were several hundred thousand dollars jingling in Tonopah's pockets on the 10th of every month, but now all we get on payday are crinkly yellow and green backed promises by Uncle Sam that are redeemable in gold, or something just as good.

Europe is getting a billion dollars' worth of goods more than she is shipping to the United States, but how is she paying? Of course, that could easily be explained by a gifted financial expert, but it would require another expert to explain his explanation, and even then we probably would be so dense that we could not comprehend the process.

The Bonanza sees only one practical method of settling this balance, which should be realized upon before it grows too large and while our debtors still have some tangible assets that may be turned to our credit immediately. It is a well known fact that there exists a sort of land octopus known as "The British Syndicate." It owns many of our railroads and mines and farms and other tangible properties. We annually pay to this syndicate a vast sum of money in interest, dividends and profits of various sorts. It is a considerable drain upon the United States to send its gold abroad to liquidate these claims. It is just such a condition of affairs as prevails in Tonopah with relation to the mines. Presume that some abnormal, unprecedented condition should prevail in the east by which it should become heavily in debt to Tonopah and had no means to settle in gold. If the east were to compromise this indebtedness by turning over its stock in Tonopah Mining, Belmont, Extension, West End and Jim Butler, the dividends on these would amount to millions of dollars a year more spending money to our people and the debt could be wiped from the slate, Tonopah profiting immensely, while the east would be freed of its obligation.

What the Bonanza is trying to make clear is that some arrangement might be made by the governments abroad that are getting so heavily in our debt to cancel the obligation, at least in part, by a return of the foreign held American securities, the governments satisfying their holders by an exchange of bonds, bearing similar rates of interest, or in proportions to make the returns identical. Why, the United States in a few years would not know what to do with its money.

## LET THE PRESIDENT STAND BY US

STANDING by the president is fine, but we wish the president would stand by us, asserts the Portsmouth, Ohio, Morning Star.

Even a president of the United States ought to see that something is wrong right here at home, and instead of trying to get us in a scrap with Germany and saving the lives of dead Americans in Mexico, he ought to pay attention to the affairs of this country.

This ought to be the most prosperous era the United States has ever known. All the conditions are ripe for it. The war has created an immense demand for American products and has opened markets hitherto closed to us. Crops are good. There is an abundance of idle money, always a sign of bad times. The labor market has been depleted to a degree by Europeans returning home to fight.

Yet there is no general prosperity. Industry is crippled, labor is living from hand to mouth, energy and enterprise are held back by lack of capital.

This is a problem worthy of the best thought of the president. If his policies have been wrong and have in any way contributed to this abnormal condition, the matter is too serious for mere pride or personal ambition or stiff-neckedness to hold him back. Ninety millions of people are being made unhappy, or less happy, on account of there being something wrong with conditions in the United States.

We honestly believe that "something wrong" is caused by national legislation. We believe the tariff changes have had something to do with it. We believe ill-advised laws hampering industries have had something to do with it. We cannot see what else has changed since the days of prosperity, and, by the simple process of elimination, it seems that these must be the causes for the present depression.

If they are (or if they are not) we know of no weightier problem to which the president could devote his intellect than to the restoration of good times.

## AMERICAN WORKMEN VICTIMS OF GERMAN INTRIGUERS

A DISPENSER of German propaganda, an unsolicited exchange that this ultra-liberal or weak-kneed government permits to be printed and sent through the mails in the United States, recently published two lists of American manufacturers in the parallel columns, one being of establishments that sell a portion of their output to foreign countries, and the other those that have declined European contracts. The purpose of this publicity in the Fatherland was, it develops later through the sagacity of Samuel Gompers, but part of a plan on the part of Germany to incite labor troubles in American fac-

ories so that the supply of munitions purchased here by the allies might be cut off.

If the wholesale murder of people aboard ships in the carrying trade would have sufficed, Germany would have continued to adopt that means to prevent the allies from obtaining merchandise which it cannot secure itself because of the blockade, but which the United States would be as willing to sell to a German as an Englishman, provided he had the wherewithal to pay.

Supinely the government at Washington has permitted the assassinations of Americans in this attempt by Germany to either prevent the landing of stores in the allied countries or penalize Americans for engaging in a trade they would greatly like to have diverted their way. Now just as supinely it will doubtless permit German anarchists, at the behest of the Berlin government, to foment labor troubles in the United States as a last desperate means to continue the most unholy as well as most horrible and most widespread war that has ever blackened the annals of history. Reprisals should be made upon the agents of the kaiser in the United States and it should be without courts or juries.

## NEVADA FARMING

NEVADA is fast becoming a good deal of an agricultural state. That row of valleys at the foot of the Sierras—Trucker, Steamboat, Pleasant, Eagle and Carson valleys—are fine as Salt Lake valley from Ogden to Provo. Humboldt valley is fast becoming a garden and north and south of the Humboldt valley are a dozen great valleys, enough to make the ordinary eastern state, which are splendid in production, says Goodwin's Weekly.

Then in the south, the people believe they will eventually intercept all the waters that sink in the northern portion of the state and the results at Moapa give strength to the claim. At Moapa the belief is that the White river, which sinks in White Pine county, has been intercepted on its subway journey to the Colorado. Then there are thousands and tens of thousands of acres of the finest kind of land in Nevada that are underlaid at no great depth with water which can be easily pumped and the modern pump for farm and garden use is cheaper than a windmill.

The products of the soil of Nevada cannot be excelled. The claim is made that their sugar lands yield from twelve to fifteen tons per acre, that Nevada butter commands a premium in San Francisco and that nowhere around this big world can better celery be raised than in Nevada. Nevada has been a marvelous mining state for five and fifty years and the people are sanguine that the state is soon to be as famous for a farming as a mining state.

## CLIPPED AND CREDITED

Mr. Bryan's advice to the people seems to be: "Support the president; I can't."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Fortunately, we don't have to worry over what to do with ex-state secretaries.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

The Turk is not as sick as he was supposed to be. Those German physicians are great on tonics.—Tacoma Ledger.

Jane Addams says there is a chance for peace in Europe. But nobody seems disposed to take it.—Baltimore Sun.

A Kansas City firm has made a pair of No. 15 shoes for a policeman of that city. Some feat.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The rule of answering by return mail does not prevail in correspondence between nations.—Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

Mr. Bryan may soon have to ponder over the fact that nothing succeeds like a successor.—Philadelphia North American.

"W. J. B. might take his dove over the Mexican Chautauqua circuit and give it a tryout where it is really needed."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The czar has made changes in his cabinet, but not because of a desire on the part of any member to get out and advocate peace.—Washington Star.

A lot of men might take to drinking buttermilk, but for the fact that they know if they do the prohibitionists will abolish it.—Florida Times-Union.

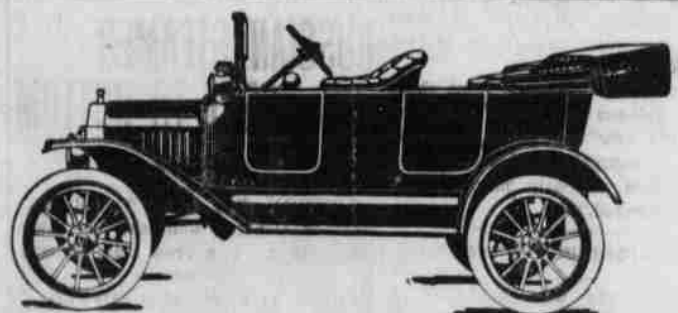
Mr. Hobson's resolution inviting the president to mount the water wagon may suggest another reason to Mr. Bryan for his having resigned.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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These substances include a wide range of colors, various burning and lubricating oils, asphalt for pavements, photographic developers and a great number of medicines, dyes and perfumes. Coal tar is used in practically every manufacturing process where dyes are needed, in making cloths, silks, dress materials, colored papers and even colored articles of food.

About a century ago coal tar was considered almost a waste product, and no one had thought it worth while to experiment with it. At that time gas was being introduced as a new light, and Frederick Accum, who wrote one of the first books on gas lighting, suggested the boiling of the tar in a still and the condensation and collection of the volatile products. The experiment was made, and the process yielded two oils. One was heavy and the other light. It was soon found that the heavy could be satisfactorily used as a preservative for wood that had to be fixed underground or submerged in water and was used extensively in preserving piers and wharfs.

Further experiments with the lighter oil were made by a Scotch chemist, Macintosh, who used it in waterproofing the clothing which still bears his name. It also is used as a solvent in varnish making and as coal naphtha for lighting. Experiments with naphtha disclosed a rich treasury of colors which for centuries had been locked up in coal and its refuse—tar. Benzine was extracted from naphtha and this in turn produced the different shades of violet, green, blue and yellow. Later another chemist made the commercial manufacture of benzine possible. He was experimenting on the artificial production of quinine, and, using a base known as aniline, obtained the coloring matter called mauve.

This laid the foundation for the coal tar color industry which has developed until today almost every color and shade of color is derived from aniline. Aniline had been obtained previously from the indigo plant "añil." The discovery of mauve created a large demand for the artificial aniline base and gave unexpected value to benzine. It yielded aniline by being treated with nitric acid and with the borings of cast iron powdered into dust. Having done its work in the aniline still, the dust was used by the gas maker to cleanse his coal gas from sulphur, and then it passed to the manufacturing chemist, who burned the sulphur out of it and produced sulphuric acid—a cycle of operations whose beginning and end was the utilization of waste.

This method of producing color was responsible for the desolate madder fields of France and Holland and for the loss to the Hindus of their long cherished indigo cultivation. Anthracene, one of the heavier oils of coal tar, caused the fall of the madder growing industry. The madder produced violets, reds, blacks, purples and dark browns. Anthracene was sold very cheaply for lubricating purposes until certain chemists heated it with zinc filings and produced alizarin, and then the secret of the madder plant was discovered.

In this way chemistry displaced agriculture, one pound of alizarin having

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the coloring power of ninety pounds of madder, and the lubricating oil sold at a trifle as waste became a valuable coloring matter worth \$500 a ton, thereby creating a vast industry.

Various antiseptics and food preservatives also are obtained from it. Vanilla flavoring for cooking, which formerly was prepared from a bean, can now be obtained from the vanillin of the gas works, and even this vanillin can be made into a bellotro perfume by adding oil of almonds, while the latter can be produced by treating benzine with an acid. Huge quantities of this oil are used in the making of scented soaps. As a matter of fact there is scarcely a department of life into which the products of coal tar do not enter.—New York Times

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